INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

XII.

THE SILK WEAVERS OF LYONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Lyons, France, October 26.

The early history of this beautiful city was connected with two familiar names. Nero rebuilt Lyons, and she at least mourned for him. Caligula was born in a Roman palace on the heights, the site of which is now occupied by a huge straggling hospital for madmen. The interesting author of "The Atelier de Lys." Miss Roberts, says of the ancient history of Lyons: "Raised by Augustus from a village to a great city, Lyons was the point whence diverged the four great Augustine roads through Gaul; and the roads to Helvetia and to Italy, over the Cottian Alps, also started from it. At the confluence of the Saône (Arar) and Rhone stood the temple dedicated to Augustus and Rome, with the statues of the sixty Gallic cities, or rather States. around the imperial altar." Here Caligula established contests of eloquence, where the vanquished were to be thrown into the Rhone, unless they preferred to lick off their discourses from the waxen

tablets on which they were written. The Lyons of to-day is a handsome city, extend ing on both banks of the Rhone and Saône, next to Paris the largest and most important city of France. The handsomest and newest part of the city, including the Parc de la Tête d'Or, the artillery barracks, etc., is on the left bank of the Rhone. Formerly Lyons was confined to the right bank of the Rhone, and the Saône went boldly through the middle of the city, "while he" (the Rhone) said Grévy, "passes incog. outside the walls, but waits for her a little below." This is all changed now, and both rivers run through the city. At the beginning of the present century Lyons had a population of about 100,000; to-day she has nearly 400,000. If I were not dealing particularly with industrial topics, it might well be worth while to pause and recall some of the history of this beautiful city. Rebuilt by Nero, its subsequent history has not been without blood-stain. Here in the early part of the Christian era was said to be a well which everflowed with the blood of martyrs massacred in the reign of Septimius Severus. It would not, however, be necessary to turn back so far as the dawn of the Christian era to remind the reader of some of the bitter periods in the history of this fair city on

To punish the people of Lyons for the stand they took against the Jacobin party, the most terrible deeds were perpetrated by the Revolutionists. Conthon, the day after he took possession of the city, wrote to Paris that the inhabitants consisted of three classes: 1. The guilty rich; 2. The selfish rich; 3. The ignorant workmen, incapable of any wickedness. "The first," he said, "should be guillotined and their houses destroyed; the fortunes of the second confiscated; and the third removed elsewhere." The very name of Lyons was ordered to be changed to "Commune Affranchie." " On the ruins of this infamous city," said Barère in the name of Committee of Public Salvation, "shall be raised a monument, and on it shall be the inscription: 'Lyons made war on Freedom. Lyons

Then both Conthon and Collot d'Herbois set to work to destroy the city and its inhabitants. The sanguinary part fell to the actor who had been hissed off the stage of Lyons ten years before, and the demolition of the edifices was undertaken by Couthon. Carried in an arm-chair by four men dressed out and perfumed, Couthon was borne from house to house, striking three blows on the door of each, and saying in gentle accents, "Rebellious house, I strike you in the name of the law. Twenty thousand ruffians were in the pay of the Convention for the purpose of destroying buildings The expense of this work, which continued in Lyons onths, was \$3,500,000. In the meantime blood flowed in torrents from the famous Place Bellecour. The bodies of the slain were floated in such numbers down the Rhone that the waters were poisoned. Barère announced the executions to the Convention in this way: "The corpses of the rebellions Lyonese, floated down the Rhone, will teach the perfidious citizens of Toulon the fate which awaits them." Thus were the wealth, spirit and intelligence which had sprung up with the commercial presperity of this remarkable city de-

The weaving and dyeing of silk, for which Lyons has been for centuries celebrated, was introduced from Sicily during the fourteenth and fifteenth The number of workpeople at Lyons en gaged in this manufacture between 1650 and 1686 did not exceed 12,000. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, the number fell about one-half and so remained until about 1750, from which date to 1790 is gradually increased to 18,000. When Arthur Young visited Lyons just before the Revolution, he was disappointed at the town and the people. No one would give him any information about th silk industry, and he was disgusted to find 20,000 people living on charity. Indeed, at this time the manufactures of France were very unimportant compared with its agriculture. The terrible period of the Revolution utterly destroyed the industry and when Napoleon assumed the reins of govern ment it is supposed that not over one-sixth of the 18,000 artisans were engaged in the manufacture of silk. But five pacific years of his government and the exclusion of British manufactures from the Continent in consequence of the war, diffused an extraordinary degree of prosperity into this and other industries. Here is the increase since that

In the immediate neighborhood it is said that nearly a quarter of a million work-people of both sexes are employed in the manufacture of the variou kinds of silk goods and mixtures of silk, cotton wool, linen, and of gold and silver threads. I am re ferring now especially to the weaving of silk, the reeling or filature having been fully explained in Letter No. VII from Aubenas.

The appearance of Lyons is pleasing. Its spacious depot, its tall white houses, which have to be whitened on the outside at intervals by city ordipance, its beautiful park and botanical gardens, interspersed with lakes and shaded with stately trees, its handsome bridges, numerous grand public buildings and boulevards, combined with its magnificent stone embankments, constructed at enormous cost by Napoleon III, make it an object of interest as a modern city. An inclined railway, similar to those at Pittsburg, will take you up the heights, and from there can be had an enchanting view of the great industrial metropolis of France—the two rivers visible to their junction, the Saône crossed by thirteen bridges and the Rhone by nine. Beyond the city is a lovely country, with narrow rugged roads twisting around the mountains, rich foliage, pretty chateans, and away in the hazy distance the snow-capped Alps, with at times (Consul Peixotto told me). Mont Blanc itself. On the other hand, if you drive through the busy streets of the city you are constantly reminded of Edinburgh, with houses one above the other, and the magnificent dome of the Church of Notre Dame de Fourvière, crowned by a colossal statue of the Virgin towering above the tallest trees. Lyons bears no resemblance to Manchester, Leeds, or Bradford, the centres of the textile industries of England. It is not a mere city of bricks and mortar, tall chimneys and chocolate-colored factories. In external appearance it is brighter, whiter, and more sunny. But, after all, poor as the home life is among some of the operatives in the English cities, there is none at all in Lyons. Admitting that some of the toilers are "born, live, eat, sleep and die in the same room" in England, it is not infrequently true that they de all this and more in Lyons, for they also work in them instead of in the factories. It is a pity the city ordinances do not extend to the interior of the tall whitened workshop-dwelling-houses of the populous suburb of La Croix Rousse, the residence of the silk weavers. Walk through the streets, and hold your breath as you mount the filthy stairs, and you will soon get an idea of the silk-weaver of Lyons and his surroundings.

The loom occupies the largest part of the room. Upon a tiny stov trees, its handsome bridges, numerous grand public buildings and boulevards, combined with its mag-

carpet is on the floor. With the weaver it is work, or the cafe. The weaver and his wife and children wear outer garments that are clean. They will appear better on the street than their English

work, or the cafe. The weaver and his wife and children wear onter garments that are clean. They will appear better on the street than their English brethren. Their garments are principally cotton and are washed in public. Projecting into the river may be seen hundreds of little stalls, which are rented by the day or hear for a small sum, and here the women assemble and wash the soiled rags of the town. The silk weavers are physically an inferior race, and many of the young men are exempted from military service on account of weakness.

The raw material is given out either directly to the men by the large manufacturers or by what are called Patron masters, who are really a species of "fogger." These small masters I found made a decent fiving, earning from 2,400 to 2,500 francs a year, or about \$500, which enables them to live comfortably. The poor weaver of black silk dress goods only makes 2 francs (40 cents) a day, and on the finer grades 3 francs (60 cents). I pointed out in the letter from Crefeld that it was impossible to compare the earnings of silk operatives in Germany and France with those in the United States, because power machinery is almost exclusively used at home, while here and in Germany 90 per cent of the work is done on the hand-loom.

While in Lyons I visited the manufactory of the celebrated Bonnet. It is located about forty miles north-east of the city, at a place called Amberien. Accompanied by the two sons-in-law of the founder of this celebrated house, (M. Cyrille Cottin and M. Antoine Richard,) Consul Peixotto and Mr. James P. Witherow, I started early in the morning from Lyons, and after about two hours on the cars and then a six-mile drive along a finely shaded road, through one or two quaint villages, arrived at the factory. The American guests were astonished beyond measure. It looked more like a gentleman's manison than a factory. The buildings were of stone and the masonry of the best kind. They were surrounded by gardens, orchards and woods. It was in indeed a beautiful spot. Th

table in buckets, as picintain as water wound as she wanted.

When we entered the room with the two proprietors, though soup was only half done, every girl arose. Then M. Richard informed them we were visitors from the United States. Consul Peixotto responded in a few words in French, but every girl remained standing until we left the room. They are taught housekeeping and needlework.

In the filature room the girls looked as near alike as peas in a pod. They all wore line cotton dresses; before each one was a bright copper basia; in the hand of each one was a tiny birch-broom, and bobbing round in the bright steaming basin were the cocoons, rapidly losing their silken thread. It was surprising to see the dextrons manner in which the girls substituted the thread from the fresh cocoons and fished the unwound ones from the basin. The secret of the success of Bonnet is said to be the great care he always exercised in the earlier processes of the silk as well as in the weaving, dyeing and finishing. Sundays the girls are allowed a nucic in the adjoining woods; and though the life must at times seem monotonous, they are perhaps upon the whole better oil than the celery-white, half-feel looking creatures one meets trooping home in the root and slawly from the gloomy mills of Dander whole better on than the carry-war, and the looking creatures one meets trooping home in the mud and slush from the gloomy mills of Dundee and Manchester. The operatives at Bonnet's look clean, healthy, and are well fed and cared for. Out-side of the necessities of life they make but little; still what they do make they save, and when they get married, M. Cottin told me, they all bring their hardwards a det of saveral handired transs. husbands a dot of several hundred francs ROSERT P. PORTER.

RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL PURPOSE.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, where Saimi Morse attempted to produce his "Passion Play," was yesterday re-dedicated as a church for the Gospel Tabernacle, and will be known henceforth as the Twentythird Street Tabernacie. The morning sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Simpson. He said

preached by the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Simpson. He said in part:

As we sit in this building this morning I am reminded of a providence I dare not fail to speak of. Bome two or two or three years ago. I passed by this building, which was then the old armory, the two lower floors being occupied as a livery stable. I was struck with its location. It is in the very heart of the city, and I was impressed with the thought that it was just the kind of a place needed for our work. I went to the arent and secured the refusal of the building. The project of moving here was presented to our people, but they preferred to go to the other place. Later we desired again to come here, but a strong financial company, led by a guilteman who had set his heart on the project of representing the biasphenous "Passion Play," had secured the building for five years. We did not stop praving. One lady prayed: "O Lord Jesus, make the carpenters fit up that place for us. Make the Passion people decorate and furnish it for us. We cannot afford to pay \$15.000 to do it ourselves." God did put his hand on it, and he did stop the public production of that play. After spending \$70.000 in remodelling the building the project broke down and the company gave up the lease. They offered to sell us their improvements for \$5.000. We prayed over it and God stopped us from soing too fast. The building was finally put into the market and soid at anetton, and the genleman bought whom we praved would buy it. The result is that we have been emabled to come in here without paying a penny for the improvements.

STOCK "SHORT SALE."

BROKERS NOT BOUND TO CLOSE CONTRACTS ON DEATH OF CUSTOMER.

Henry Rau sold certain shares of stock short" through Hess Bros. & Co., and while the con tracts were outstanding died. No one qualified to represent the estate for about two months, and in the mean time the stocks had advanced so that a loss of over \$9,000 resulted on the contracts. As soon as the executrix of Mr. Rau's will qualified, the brokers served on her a potter to close the transaction or they would do so. She neglect, ed to act on the notice and the stock was bought in and the contract was closed by the brokers in pursuance of The defendant urged that they could not recover, could be given, quanned, they go covered judgment in the Supreme Court on a verdict for envered judgment and last week the Court of Appeals the full amount and last week the judgment. D. M. handed down a decision affirming the judgment. D. M Porter represented the brokers and L. W allach, the exec

FIGHTING OVER A BRIDGE.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., March 21 .- A onflict with Judge Jackson, of the United States Court has been raised by the Keystone Bridge Company, which built the bridge over the Ohio River here for the Central Railroad, and still holds the unfinished structure until payment is secured. The road is in the hands of a rebridge; but the Bridge Company retained, who got pos-Judge Jackson sent a United States Marshal, who got posbridge; but the Bridge Company refused to permit it.

THE GILL CAR COMPANY'S ASSETS.

COLUMBUS, March 21 .-- In the matter of the ssignment of the Gill Car Manufacturing Company nade last evening, the schedule shows nomi nal assets to the amount of \$490,000 and liabiliies of \$259,000. It is thought from the character of the sets that the shrinkage and expense of closing up the isiness will reduce the amount nearly to a level with

FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED BY A COLLISION. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22 .- An up passonger train on the Milwaukee road ran into an emigrant train at Redwing at noon to-day, wrecking two coaches About fifteen persons were injured, some

MORE LONG GRAIN UNLOADED.

WREAT AND CORN GO STILL LOWER IN CHICAGO -PROVISIONS SYMPATHIZE.

CHICAGO, March 22.-Wheat dropped over a cent to-day, closing at 94 294 c. after having been as low as 93 c for May, yet pretty nearly everybody in the crowd admits that with such weather on Monday as was had to-day there is likely to be another big break in prices. The only thing that saved the market from a rout to-day was the enormous parchases of the great bears, who took advantage of the day to cover their "shorts." Monday is consequently looked for-

rumored to-day here that the freight rate will be cut again to 10 cents by the authorities, inasmuch as private rates at 121g cents are evidently enjoyed. There was no evidence of any big buying of wheat for long account today. There were large purchases by certain parties; for in stance, Mitchell bought 500,000 bush, in one lot, and Seckel took another 500,000 bushel lot; and nobody knew for certain for whom they were buying, but they were supposed to represent the "Big Two." On the curb in the afternoon May wheat sold at 9419; puts at about 93½; and calls at 94½; 945s. The feeling was just a little stronger. Lindblom was trading for an unlimited amount of puts at 93½, but they were not selling at this figure.

Corn was to-day nearly as active as wheat, and for the same reach.

at this figure. Corn was to-day nearly as active as wheat, and for the same reason. Vast leads of long wheat were being throw overboard, and the big shorts were covering at a hand some profit. May corn, which closed last night at 56% 56%, closed to-night at 56%. Calls for Monda were going at 55%, 855%, and puts at 55% cents Baker was the biggest seller. It is said that he dropped about one million bushels to-day which has been carries for months, and which cost probably the fancy price of last December and January. Comstock was another big seller, giving Ream one lot of 250,000 busiels at 56%. Early in the day Lindbloon was buying; after the brea and at night the latter was bidding 55c for all the calls of corn for Monday anybody wanted to sell. The receipt here were fair. 25% cars, and the gradin pretty good. The weakness in corn was apparently the wheat, to the fact that there were no strong buils, and to the further fact that there were no strong buils, and to the further fact that there were no strong buils, and to the further fact that there were no strong buils, and to the further fact that the reak reached a great lot of sto orders and tumbled a vast quantity of stuff upon the manning days. to the further net that the break reached a great no of stop orders and tumbled a vast quantity of stuff upon the mar-ket simply because the margins were exhausted. Pork was 1742 and lard 1242 cents lower. There was very little trade, and the pit for this reason sympathized more easily with wheat and corn.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE there appeared as usual a special cable letter from London, and dispatches and correspondence from all important domestic news centres. There were also letters from THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondents in London on personal, political and dramatic topics; in Paris, on an extraordinary instance of kieptomania; and in Constantinople, on General Wallace's final demand for redress of grievances of American citizens in Turkey; London Gossip and Broadway Note Book: Pulpit Sketch of the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany; "Jack's Courtship"; letter from General Brisbin about the Cour d'Alene mines ; The Fashions, and Home Interests: Art News and Comments: social review of the week; reviews of E. E. Saltus's " Balzac" and H. C. Bunner's "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere" sketch of the late Richard Hengist Horne; and numerous other features of interest. News of the lay from all parts of the world was given with customary completeness. The following is a brief unnmary of important topics :

Summary of important topics:

FOREIGN.—The eighty-seventh anniversary of Emperor William's birthday was celebrated in Germany on Saturday. — There is much anxiety over the fate of General Gordon in Khartoum.—Richard Chamberlain has been selected as the Liberal candidate in Leicester. — The French Government has received a petition to terminate the present situation in Madagascar. — Much opposition is displayed to the police tax in Ireland. opposition is displayed to the police tax in Tream.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. — Bills were reported in the House to establish an assay office at Deadwood; for the return of the balance of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, and to provide one month's extra pay for certain employes of the House. The Pension Appropriation bill was reported to the House. The Bouded Whiskey bill was further debated.

DOMESTIC,-Dr. Ezra Abbot, of Harvard Uni Domestic.—Dr. Esta Abbot, of Harvard University, died on Saturday. — A bank at Augusta, Ga., was robbed of \$2,200 in business hours. — Wheat went still lower in Chicago. — The first tow of the season came down the Hudson. — A girl in Reading is in a peculiar trance state. — A Pittsburg Alderman was arrested for disturbing worship, while drunk. — The second winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association was held. — Experts unite in saying that the trouble with the cattle in Kansas is not foot-and-mouth disease. — A band of juvenile robbers in Baltimore was detected and broken up. — A bank at Boulder, Col., suspended.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Citizens' Committee City and Suburban,—The Citizens' Committee of Fifty-three decided on Saturday to call another mass meeting at the Cooper Union. — The investigation of the Public Works Department was continued. — The Electric Candie Factory was consumed at a loss of \$250,000. — Joseph T. Clarke described the expedition to Assos. — The purity of Croton water was discussed before the Aqueduct Commissioners. — The Commissioners of Accounts reported on the collection of arrears of personal taxes. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4124 grains), \$4.65 cents, — Stocks were more active at small concessions in prices, and closed dull and weak. Copies may still be obtained at the office of THE

TRIBUNE, or by mail. Price 3 cents.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 23. Whatever may be the condition of the con-

sumption of petroleum, a broad contrast is presented be-tween the volume of receipts of oil by the pipe lines this month and that of the corresponding period last year and favorable as it had been previously, and, by reason of a slight decrease in the deliveries and an increase in the runs the excess of deliveries over receipts reported a week ago has almost entirely disappeared. It is likely that for the rest of the month the gain of the runs on the deliveries will be increased, and operators need not be lation of stocks by the pipe lines. Nevertheless, the change in the relations of the receipts to the shipments will probably not be great, and it is worth while to compare years. In March, 1882, the pipe line runs amounted to 2,595,696 barrels and the deliveries to only 1,781,605 barrels. The excess of receipts was 864,091 barrels, or an average daily excess of 57,874 barrels. The runs in March, 1883, aggregated 1,996.526 barrels, and the deliveries 1,634,844 barrels, an excess of 361,682 barrels in the runs, or an average of 11,667 barrels a day. Now this month the receipts will not be far from 1,800,000 barrels; the deliveries, if at all, will not be far behind the Runs to March 20 Total bbls. Average per day. 1,195,591 50,750 50,750 50,882

the market to drop much below \$1 has led to a reduction of the short interest, and not a few "bears" have even bought "long" oil. Nevertheless, the short interest remaining is of large proportions, certificates are scirce and the "bulls" who have withstood the stagnation of the last few weeks possess either great patience or good financial resources. The immediate future of the speculation baffles anticipation; the market closed interly devoid of significance.

The range of prices and the total dealings for the week were as follows:

The refined market closed unchanged from the previous week at 81g cents per gailon (Abel test), in New-York, and 85g cents in Philadetphia and Baltimore.

COURT CALENDARS-MARCH 24.

Supress Court - Chambers - Before Lawrence, J. - Nos. 11, 42, 45, 49, 61, 74, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 86, 96, 94, 116, 138, 156, 157, 177, 268, 114, 230, 261, 237, 247, 242, 256, 258, 259, 260, 263, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278. 05, 710, 707, 255. COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Beach, J.-No day ward to by owners of property with a great deal of concern.

There were no sensational crop rumors, and not a thing o found them upon. There were no well-founded rumors of any great movement out of grain. A large share of the "bulls" have held to their faits, predicting day after day that this movement would some. Freights have been cut squarely in half; grain that cost 30 cents per cwt. to move goes now at 15 cents; even, it is claimed, at 12 and 10 cents; yet the predicted movement has not apparently begun. Some "bears" assert that it never will it is believed that Lester & Co. bought 2,000,000 bushels of wheat to-day to cover short contracts. All the big

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, March 23-P. M.

Last week developed no important changes in the general commercial and financial situations. Yet there occurred some events of interest, that under other and natural conditions would exert an important change in our foreign commerce and incidentally have an influence on the home distribution of general merchandise. Without discussing the question of profit or loss accruing to the railroads by the movement of the products of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, at rates based upon less than one-third of a mill per ton per mile for grain, if the rate would move the stuff out of the country the temporary effect on the railroads would be of small importance. It is apparent to every one that the difference between a 30 and 15 cent rate for grain from Chicago to New-York is equal to a deeline of 9 cents per bushel in the Chicago price for wheat, and therefore that the official reduction to 15 cents should narrow the difference between the Western, the Eastern and the European markets. And so it would, if the business for several weeks had not been based upon actual rates of 20 and 15 cents. It was reported yesterday that large contracts had been made at 10 cents, which is equal to only 6 cents per bushel, and there is little question that business was taken at 1219 cents, which is equal to only 712 cents per bushel. As either of these rates is
 Weeks ended March 22—
 1882.

 Flour, tons
 7,126

 Grain tons
 14,486

 Provisions, tons
 4,279
 lower than that at which the water routes will seek the business, and as the bulk of the grain finally must come to the East, it is likely that the new rates will stimulate a large movement, so that the Eastern elevators and storehouses will be filled at an earlier date than usual, and room be made at the Western points of accumulation for the receipt of the supplies still remaining in the country. Western shippers now have no inducement to hold the stuff West till the opening of navigation, because they cannot expect lower rates than now are offered, and the railroads at any time may stop their present suicidal course, and there come a period of two or three week of high rates before navigation opens. But the onfortunate point s that all this has little effect upon our exports. The markets are still apart; freights being at a minimum, there must either be an advance in the European prices or a still further decline in our prices. Despite the reduction (official) in rates, Chicago prices are off 212 cents for wheat, for the week: 112 cents for corn: 1 @ 114 cents for oats; about 30 cents for pork and 30 cents for lard, and the declines in this market are about the same as in Chicago: and the declines in the European markets are rather more than ours, and hence the export movement has been very small. At the present acknowledged rail and ocean steam rates, wheat can betaken from Chicago via New-York to Liverpool at 13 cents; at yesterday's reported new cut it costs nearly 10 cents per bushel. The interior movements continue to be on a liberal scale, and for reasons already stated next week's movements

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

RECEIPTS.

The cotton speculation was buoyant all the week. not however without some fluctuations the closing was strong at the best figures of the week and shows advances of from 13 to 15 points for the present and 14 points for the next crop. The business for immediate delivery was small, but the price is up 3-16 cent. The receipts at the ports and the experts for the week were both unusually small. The statistics are as follows: The receipts at the ports last week were 42,635 bales, against 105,062 bales for the same week in 1883—which makes the total since September 1, 4,528,559 bales this year, against 5,759,666 bales were 75,326 bales, against 194,863 bales for the last year, and the totals since September 1 are 3,221,732 bales for this year, against 3,759,666 bales hast year. The stocks on hand now and at date last year compare as follows: American ports, 788,900 bales, against 884,900 bales; Last year; interior shipping points 147,990 bales, against 251,900 bales; Great Britain, 1,093,500 bales, against 271,000, and afloat for Europe, 630,500 against 895,700. The total visible supply now is 3,080,-580 bales, against 3,292,800 bales last year; but the whole of the decline is in the American stocks; the European supply, together with that afloat, is as large now as a year ago.

Anticipations of better and more active markets in the iron trade have not been realized. The business is still of a hand-to-mouth character, and shows advances of from 13 to 15 points for the

iness is still of a hand-to-mouth character, and producers are seeking methods to reduce cost, rather than expecting any advance in the price of the product for some time. Cheaper coal is an important step in that direction. Steel rails are flat, and \$34 is the outside asking figure. The anthracite coal companies have acted in accord in simultaneously issuing circulars of reductions in prices for their producet, and have thus averted a possible unprofitable competition, but nothing has yet been done toward a continuance of restriction in output after this mouth. Some action of that kind, which should be broad enough to satisfy the middle-men that they will not be swamped in midsummer by over-stocking, undoubtedly would stimulate the placing of rders, and lift the trade out of its present condition of apathy.

placing of relers, and lift the trade out of its present condition of apathy.
Unseasonable weather continued to retard the distribution of general merchandise, and from that cause the dry goods trade suffered as much or more than any other. The movement of groceries, however, was also light: possibly failures in the coffee trade that have occurred and lears of more to occur because of the large decline in prices, may be affecting the whole trade in inducing more than usual cantion in operations.

ng the whole trade in inducing more than usual caution in operations.

The Treasury's large payments for bonds of the 125th call last week kept the money market in its former condition of unexampled ease. The exports of gold amounted to only \$1,326,277 and the movement to the interior was small, so that the banks yesterday made a showing of actual gain in their holdings of cash and added nearly \$2,000,000 to the surplus reserve. The figures of yesterday's statement compare with those of the corresponding date of last year as follows: Liabilities—Deposits, inch ased \$67,789,200 and circulation decreased \$2,085,600; net increase in liabilities,\$65,793,600. Assets—Cash increased \$30,991,500 (specie \$19,425,900 and legal tenders \$11,505,600) and loans increased \$34,76,600; net increase in assets \$63,718,100. The surplus reserve now is \$8,589,718,100. The surplus reserve now is \$8,589,

At the Stock Exchange last week the bond markets were more interesting than was the share market. The transactions in Governments were not large, but excepting for the 3s, the bids for which were 3s lower, the prices were strong and closed with gains of 7s for the 4s, and 3s for the 41s. State bonds were neglected, but the quotations were firm, and it seems that small concessions in the asking figures might lead to an active business. For railway bends there was a steady demand all the time at generally hardening figures; transactions in the best classes were mostly in small amounts, but in some of the speculative classes, as well as in some issues that scale under A, there was an unusual amount of business done, small amounts, but in some of the speculative classes, as well as in some issues that scale under A 1, there was an unusual amount of business done, and some important advances were made. Among those that were active and established higher values are the following: Midland of New Jersey firsts 3½, and New-York, Susquehanna and Western firsts 1¾ per cent advance; Canada Southern first 58, 1½, and the second 58, 3¾; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 58, 1¼; Wiscousin and Minnesota (St. Paul) firsts, 5, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 58, each 1¾; Wabash general 68, 2½, and Texas and Pacific incomes, 3½, and firsts Rio Graade division, 2½ per cent; West Shore first 58 were active but fluctuated within narrow limits. The stock speculation was dull with a total of transactions of 1,221,054 shares against 1,257,731 shares for the preceding week. There were some important fluctuations, but the movements were irregular and chiedly governed by local and temporary influences. For instance, Northwestern rose from 1173s to 120 and ended at 118½; St. Paul rose from 91% to 93¾ and closed at 925s; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 1293s and 126½ and closed at 126½ against 128¾ a week ago; Lake Shore rose from 1023s to 1033s, and ended at 1913s; Michigan Central on a one-day squeeze of the cash stock rose from 91¼ to 933s, and ended at 1913s; Central and Hudson, with few ductuations, declined from 116½ to 1142s; 1144s; Northern Pacific, preferred, rose from 46¾ to 434s, and closed at 474, and Oregon and Transcontinental rose from 193 to

2134, and closed at 2034; Union Pacific rose from 7758 to 78, and ended at 7549; Wabash preferred rose from 2634 to 2732 and closed at 2634; and Missouri Pacific, after fluctuating 134 per cent, finally closed at 89-1 per cent lower than a week ago; Western Union advanced 38 per cent to 7558, but its final price-7232 ex-dividend—is a loss of 1 per cent; and Pacific Mail rose 338 per cent to 5634, and ended at 5449. A notable feature in the Elevated road stocks was an advance of 6 per cent for Metropolitan, and a decline of 5 per cent for Old Manhattan. It cannot be said that the market was responsive in either direction to outside news, unless the decline in Union Pacific is to be ascribed to the company's report of its earnings for January. The report of peace among the Western railroads had as little influence upon prices as did the later development of the condition of traffic with the transit lines. Traders bought and sold for small profits or losses and did not fail to secure the one or stop the other without regard to rumors or reports. The following table shows the tons and percentages shipped by each of the railroads east of Chicago of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended last Saturday, in comparison with the same week of 1883 and 1882:

1882. 1883. 1884.

March 22- 7088 Per ct. Tons, Per ct. Tons, Per ct.

 week of 1883 and 1882;
 1883.
 1884.

 March 22— Tons. Per et. Tons. Per et. Tons. Per et. Michtsan Central.
 5.719 21.3 15.502 22.0 6.056 11.2

 Michtsan Central.
 6.488 181. 12.364 17.5 10.62 20.0

 Fort Wayne.
 5.007 19.3 13.516 19.3 7.108 13.5

 Pan Handle.
 2.643 10.2 10.752 15.2 24.47 4.

 Baltmore and Ohio 1.092 4.2 3.294 4.6 6.273 11.

 Grand Trunk.
 6.942 2.09 10.821 15.3 6.379 11.

 Nickel Plate.
 not open 4.298 6.1 6.510 12.

 Erie.
 not open 5.782 16.
25,891 100. 70,707 100. 54,857 100. The totals of each article carried by all the railroads in the weeks of three years were as follows:

Totals, tons RAILROAD EARNINGS. BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN. Number of nules 620 Second week in March 49,209 Jan. 1 to March 14 577,686

PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE, | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1886 | 1886 | 1887 | 1887 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | 1888 | The following were Saturday's quotations for un-

| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Atlan. & Pac. 6 per | cent | lst mig. | 91°2 | Lst mortgage. | 30°3 | 30°4 | Do. 10mks, 55° per | cent | 96°4 | Pittsburg & West, 22° | Do. Central div. | Do. 1st mig. | 90°4 | Pittsburg & West, 22° | Pottal Tel. stock. | 8 8°4 | Ros., Hart, and E. | applied to the pottal relationship of the provided relationship of the pro 16 18 U. Stock Trust 20 Do. 1st mortgage 96 100 ert'fs. 20 Do. 1st mortgage 96 100 Y. M. U. Tel Do. 1scomes 18 20

> CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, March 22, 1834.

Boston & Maine 1622 164 C.diney. Chie. Bur. & Q'ey 1255 125 Fint & P. M. pfil CharSan, & Clev. 15 14 Occeola. Eastern RR. 39 39 Huron. Fint & Frendar. 29 31 Tol. Pel-a Bur.in.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE

New-York, March 22, 1884. pra King Total sales for the day

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOORS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1884.

Yesterday, To-day, Yesterday, To-day 1.6.1 L50 Martin White 52 65

The mining stock markets last week were less active than in the preceding week, but were characterized by the same general feature-that of declining prices. The unexpected discouraging reports from the Standard, after it has for so long a period vielded regular dividends, that have aggregated \$4,500,000, seems to be the discouraging element in the market. The price of Standard declined from \$3 10 to \$2 25 @\$2 30. Transactions in other Bodie stocks were small but at weak figures. Little was done in the Comstock shares and they were weak, The Leadvilles were dull and generally lower; Chrysolite, which last week closed strong at 97, declined to 75@85 cents. Hall-Anderson was exceptionably strong and rose from \$1.25 to \$1.50 @ \$1.40. Green Mountain declined from \$1.90 to \$1.85, but yesterday was active with an advance to \$2 a \$1 95. Bonanza King with a fair amount of business rose to \$10 50 a \$10 37 2. The low price shares were quiet with little more than the usual fluctuations of 1 or 2 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

New-York, Saturday, March 22, 1884. The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day: By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

4-story brownstone buildings, with lots, Nos 218 and 220 East 103d-st. ss. 205 ft c of 3d-ave, each lot 25x10d-5; Frank Star. lot 25x100.9; Frank Star.

By Louis Memer.

4. story brownstone building, with lot, No 222 East 103d-st s s, 455 ft e of 3d-ave, lot 25x100.9; Frank

Start

Start

4-story brick building, with lot, No 2,196 1st-ave, e.s.,
24.8s of 115th at, lot 23,1x05; same buyer...... By Jno. F. B. Smyth.
2-story brick building, with lot, No 111 Rooseveltst, ws. 60 ftn of Water-st, lot 22x23.4; John

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

West at, No 180; Henry Barteld and wife to Rerman Same property: H F Barteld and wife to Henry Bar-No 173 West, 17x99 11; Caroline L Black and asband to Eliz F Ogden. st, n s. 175 fteef 5th-ave, 50x102,2; Murray ill Bank to Ph Braender st, s s, 156 ft w of 4th-ave, 18x100.5; Chas Buck 41,000 Sth. st., s., 150 ft w of 4th. ave. 183,100.5; Cans Buck and wife to FS Pinkers.

Sth. st. s., 169 ft w of 2d. ave. 23x100.5; Jacob Werner and wife to Louise Maier and another.

11,000 dest., s., 147.8 c of Ave. A, 29.8x102.2; Wm Hall and wife to Mary C Burns.

19,000 dest., s., 100 ft c of 3d. ave. 75x102.2; J E Burno and wife to Wm Hall. to Chas Spellmeyer of Ave-A, 0.4x102.2; Ed W 80th-st, n s, 156 ft w of Ave-A, 0.4x102.2; Ed W KUpntrick and wife to Jacob Preis.
106th-st, n s, 75 ft e of 2d-ave, 25x100.11; Withelmine Juck-and husband to J H Deane West-st, No 180; T H Falle, jr et al, executors to Henry Harteld West-st, No 170; same to Herman F R. 36,000 6,500 'est-st. No 1881 I in Fauce in the American Henry Rarteid.

'est-st. No 17th same to Herman F Barteid.

Sol-st. st. 22.5 it wo foth-ave, 25190.11; it B Givillim to Benj Richardson
Still-st, n. s. 70 it wo ff Mailson-ave, 20190.11; Mary
A McCormack and hawband to John Laird.

Larion-st. No 50 a Anner W Baldwin, et al, trustee, to 18,500 Marion-st, No 50; Abner W Danavis, et al, it december John Hennessy, Elmist, w.s. iot 724, 25×100; same to Theo Kruger.

blaisst, s.s. 775 fit e of 10th-ave, 37.6x102.2; Frank
Thiord et al to John Banta
Statist, s.s. 412.8 of 10th-ave, 37.6x102.2; same to F
T Locks and amother
Centre-st, Nos 233 and 245; Virginia C Montgomery,
trustee, to Aug Trenkman,
Istaye, n e cor of 626.st, 50.5x51; Julia Remand to
Anna Runbert 11,000 11,400 11,400 40,680 Anna Ruppert.
Broomest to cor of Elizabethest, 26.9x103x25x97.2,
Will Edmor and wife to Patrick Lavelle.
South others: No 103; G P Smith, referee, to Ed
Jeans and another.
Greenwichest, w. 8. 3; G s of Hank-et, 17.8x34x16.3x22.5; G J Seila, referee, oo Timothy Domovan.... 3,000 17,300 THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE Per North River, Vessels and Rullroads.

Now-York, March 22, 1884.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT New-York, March 22, 1884. BEESWAN-Trade continued small and was checked by the initial supplies. Southern and Western, 34 20 Me.

which were crowden out of last laste. To-day 300 bags Mara-cains were sold.

(DRDAGE-in fair demand and steady at 10c, for Manila.

(OTTON-Shot Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 50 bales. Delivered on contracts, 300 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 9,113 bales, against 4,005 mat week and 10,154 last year.

The quorations according to the American classification are as follows:
Ordinary

113-16 STAINED

September, 11.39.211.41; October, 10.34.210.36; November, 10.30.210.25; December, 10.34.210.36; Transferable orders, 11.53.21.05; December, 10.34.210.36; Transferable orders, 11.53.21.05; April, 11.14.21.10; May, 11.35.21.27; Hune, 11.17.21.10; April, 11.14.21.10; May, 11.35.21.27; Hune, 11.17.21.10; April, 11.17.21.10; May, 11.35.21.27; Hune, 11.17.21.10; April, 11.17.21.10; May, 11.35.21.27; Hune, 11.17.21.10; December, 10.35.21.25; Hune, 11.37.21.25; December, 10.35.21.25; D GRAIN-WHEAT - Market heavy and 1931 to lower, clessing steady at 1939 to account the inside prices. A little better

08 08 08 08 08 1,500
71,37 17,37 77,37 77,37 10
10,37 10,30 10,37 10,37 11,30 12,31 13,30 12,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30 13,30

Tanners Bank, 407-206. Straits, 518-202. Corpin Coccount, 74,485-21 Cochin, 960-46. Pann, 7-98-106. Olive, 962-204. Red. 54-206. for Sanoilled and 55 a006. for Falainy, Cod. 5-6-36. Neathfoot, 606-75c. Rapessed, 724-268-9c. Mustardssed, 502-205.

OGEAN PHOLOGOMEST There was a very outer market property of the contribution of the both and charter room, but no corribution diagram in rates were notified. LIVERPOOL, steam, Grain quoted 1-491-24, 1,500 bibs Flour, 1s, 300 tons do., 7-64. Ol Cake milots, 5-27-5. do. 400 pigs. Bacon and Lard, 108-128, 641, 50.00 bibs: Flour, 1s, 300 tons do., 7-64. Ol Cake milots, 16-27-6. do. 400-268. 15-250. Julies Cotton, 122-6. do., 10.00 bibs: Flour, 1s, 200 tons do., 7-64. Ol Cake milots, 19-27-6. do. 400-268. 15-250. Julies Cotton, 122-6. do., 10-27-6. do.